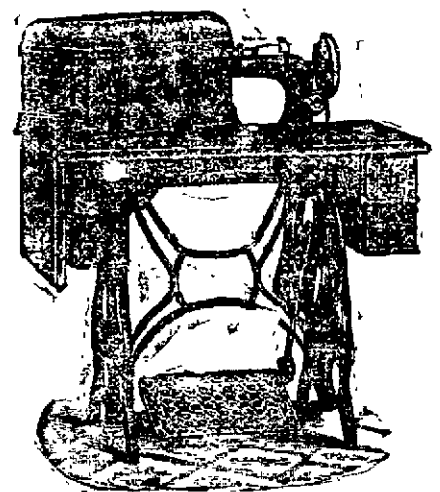


**SAMUEL CULLY & CO.**

## The Crowd of Eager People Who Came

To our great machine sale Saturday was not disappointed. There was such a crowd, not more than we expected perhaps, but the sewing machine sales were far in excess of our most sanguine wishes. Well, we have plenty of machines in stock now and expect another shipment this week. At such low prices as we are making, we expect during the next two weeks to see at our store the greatest machine selling this city has ever known.

CASH is a mighty Power.  
CREDIT is dead and buried.  
CASH versus credit—CASH is on top every time. CASH buying and selling in the sewing machine business means that you can buy machines at about one quarter the regular prices.



Expert No. 3, Cash Price \$17;  
Expert No. 4, cash price \$18; Seamstress, No. 3, \$19; Seamstress, No. 4, \$21.

Drop head cabinet, when not in use the head drops down out of sight. Cash Price, \$24.50.

These prices are about one quarter regular prices.

**BASEMENT SALESROOM.**

**SAMUEL CULLY & CO.**

## Notice.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS.,  
June 1, 1898.

To Whom It May Concern:—

Having sold our interest in the grocery business, heretofore conducted at No. 101 Main street, to M. V. N. Braman, we wish to take this opportunity to thank our numerous friends and customers for their courtesies and patronage of the past which have been so liberally extended to us.

Respectfully,  
SHERMAN & CHASE.

Having purchased the grocery business of Sherman & Chase, at No. 101, Main street, and taken possession of the same, I wish to announce that I shall be as ready as in the past to cater to the wants of my customers in a prompt manner, selling only first class groceries at reasonable rates, and that I now occupy my new stand on Main street.

Thanking you for past liberal patronage, and hoping for a continuance of the same, I am

Very respectfully,  
M. V. N. BRAMAN.



**UNION MADE**  
Our leading 5c Cigar  
We recommend the above to all lovers of a good smoke.

Manufactured by  
Chas. Lawrence & Co., Boston  
Trade supplied by  
North Adams Drug Company,  
33 Main St.  
Largest stock of cigars in Western Mass.

# SPAIN AFFRONTS ENGLAND.

## British Official Expelled From Porto Rico With Indignities.

## International Complications Likely to Follow. Sampson's Ships Destroy More Forts. Troops Under Way.

### PRESIDENT WANTS HAWAII.

Without Delay and Will Send Special Message to Congress.

Washington, June 9.—The President has in contemplation, according to a senator in consultation with him this morning, the submission of a special message to congress calling for immediate annexation of Hawaii as a military necessity. It will be delayed a few days to await action taken by Reed and committee rules. It is likely to go in early next week. The purpose of the message is a special plea for favorable action, calling attention to the strategic importance of the island.

### BRITISH SECRETARY BANISHED.

From Porto Rico. Claim He Gave Us Secrets. Complications Imminent.

New York, June 9.—A special from St. Thomas says that because it is suspected that he furnished the United States with information of the mining of San Juan harbor, Walter Bell, the secretary of the British consulate at that port, was given his passports and has been banished from Porto Rico by order of the governor general.

He was imprisoned for 56 hours in a dungeon and subjected to gross maltreatment. The British consul general made a formal protest to the government and serious international complications are imminent.

The governor-general has practically declared war against the British colony and made an open accusation that it is responsible for the disclosures of his military plans to the United States consul-general.

The day after the bombardment by Sampson the governor general caused an extensive system of mines to be installed in the outer harbor in positions occupied by the American ships during the bombardment, in evident anticipation of a return. Consul General Hanna of St. Thomas learned about the mines from trusted officers attached to the governor general's personal staff, whose sympathies are with the United States.

### War Revenue Bill Finished.

Washington, June 9.—The conference on the war revenue bill was concluded at noon today. The program is to report to the house first and try to secure action tonight. Members decline to give out its terms now. It is known, though, that the silver seigniorage provision was retained in a modified form.

### No Cable From Santiago.

Port au Prince, June 9.—No news from Santiago this morning. Cable communication interrupted.

### Forced From Havana.

Havana, June 9.—Tuesday afternoon the British cruiser Talbot sailed from Havana. On board were Messrs. Phil Robinson and H. J. Whigham, the English newspaper correspondents who were arrested some time ago at Matanzas.

The Talbot also carried Messrs. Edward and Pinkney, who were freed from the island on suspicion of being spies, and a number of other passengers. These included "Sister" Mary Wilberforce of the British Red Cross society, who arrived in Cuba a year ago and against whom an order of expulsion was issued last January because, as asserted, she had failed to comply with certain government orders. This order, however, was not enforced then. Miss Wilberforce being allowed to remain on the island. Charges having recently been brought against her, the order of expulsion was carried out. Miss Wilberforce was taken on board the steamer by force, though she was treated with all possible gentleness.

### Nine Present For the Admiral.

Washington, June 9.—A delegation from the Young Men's Business League of Cincinnati brought to the white house yesterday a beautifully illuminated copy of the "Address to the American Flag," written by Drake. This was intended for presentation to Admiral Dewey "as a token of admiration for the magnificent ability and great bravery displayed by him in the planning and execution of the battle of Manila, the culmination of the glorious victory which startled the world, proving American officers of the army and navy are unequalled." The magnificent piece of pen work was carried to the navy department, where it will be held subject to Admiral Dewey's disposition.

### Yesterday In the Hub.

Boston, June 9.—Lieutenant General John M. Schofield, lately in command of the army, arrived in this city yesterday, accompanied by his wife and daughter. He will spend the summer at his cottage at Bar Harbor.

Thirty of the big guns which have rested quietly on the grass in the Charlestown navy yard for many years are to be removed to different points

### WE MUST MAKE FIRST PROPOSAL

For Peace Says Sagasta. No Cabinet Crisis Now.

(Copyrighted By Associated Press.)  
Madrid, June 9.—A correspondent of the Associated Press has interviewed Senor Sagasta by special appointment. The Premier refused to discuss questions of foreign relations. He said as the United States were the aggressors, proposals for peace must come from Washington first. As regards the cabinet dissension, he said it was purely an academic one, and would not bring about disunion. There is no danger of a cabinet crisis now.

The correspondent requested an interview with the queen regent, but Sagasta said it was impossible.

### Madrid Begins To Think.

Madrid, June 9.—The bad news from the Philippine Islands has caused a deep impression here. The public is calm, but there is a latent intensity of dissatisfaction only repressed on patriotic grounds.

### Spanish Spies To Be Expelled.

Montreal, Que., June 9.—Word has been received here from Ottawa that a messenger has left there with a notice of expulsion from Canada of Lieutenant Carranza and Senor Du Sose, recently attached to the Spanish legation at Washington.

### Another Eastern War is Sight.

Vancouver, B. C., June 9.—Oriental advances are that China and Japan are having trouble again. Complications have occurred in China one after another and now the Japanese consulate at Shashi has been burned. The Chinese indemnity has been wholly paid and Wei-Hai-Wei evacuated, yet new complications have arisen with the Chinese and Japanese warships have been ordered to Shashi to protect Japanese.

### MORE FOES PEPPERED.

Warships Send Projectiles Into the Port of Guantanamo.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 9.—Five American warships at 5:30 o'clock Tuesday morning began to shell the fortifications of Capmanera, on the bay of Guantanamo, which cuts into the southern coast of Santiago province, east of the city of Santiago. Many Spaniards are reported to have been killed.

The Americans' fire was most effective, driving the Spanish gunners in consternation from the defense of their works, and then from the town of Capmanera, in which they took refuge. The inhabitants of that place also joined in the rout.

As the walls of the fortifications began to tumble upon them, the Spanish gunners deserted their posts of duty and ran to the town, which was in a state of high excitement. With the silencing of the forts a still greater panic fell upon the residents of Capmanera, who feared the Americans would complete their work by destroying the town, and there was a general movement to places of safety.

The military commander of the district has issued an order to burn the town, if necessary, to prevent the Americans from profiting by its occupation. Similar measures, it is understood, are being taken at Santiago.

Guantanamo is a Cuban port of considerable importance situated at the head of a deep bay about 50 miles to the eastward of Santiago. It is already being the scene of lively brushes, when our cruisers have sailed in to take a little target practice on the Spanish batteries there. It was here that the Spanish ally of two American warships did irreparable damage to precedent and international law by entering with the Spanish colors displayed.

### Formed a Junction.

New York, June 9.—A special from Cape Haytien says the Americans and insurgents have formed a junction near Santiago and that a land attack on the city is momentarily expected. The Spaniards claim to have 24,000 seasoned troops in Santiago.

The special further says that Colonel Thenuz, a renowned Austrian artist in the Spanish service, was killed in Monday's bombardment of the forts of Santiago harbor.

### Quaker Guns Mounted.

Kington, Jama., June 9.—During the Santiago bombardment the Dolphin shelled a small fort near the beach where Spanish troops were seen, but no reply was made from this point, and it was afterwards discovered that the Spaniards had mounted several Quaker guns there. Only two pieces were seen east of Morro castle and these were silenced.

During the bombardment a shell exploded on the port quarter deck of the Vizcaya. It dismounted one of her guns, damaged the rudder and injured several seamen. The Furor, which was cruising in the harbor, made several rushes out from her post.

### TROOPS ON THE WAY.

To Land at Santiago by Sunday. Massachusetts Men With Regulars.

Washington, June 9.—The military expedition to Santiago is under way. It seems now to be a question whether the army will have an opportunity to enjoy a share in the glory of capturing Santiago. The navy under Admiral Sampson has already planted the stars and stripes upon the shore batteries. Of course, he has only cracked the outer shell, but he will get at the kernel if he has half a chance. Today 27,000 men are on the Gulf of Mexico sailing in the direction of Cuba.

Sampson has been ready since Monday. If troops had been at hand when he completed his bombardment of the defenses of Santiago, the first land battle of the war would already have been fought and the stars and stripes would be floating proudly from Santiago's citadel; but the troops were not there. The dispatch from Sampson announcing his bombardment of the forts contained an urgent appeal for men to effect a landing. He will have to wait now until Saturday, when the transports from Tampa arrive, before he can complete the work which he has begun so brilliantly. The force which General Shafter takes, with him is much larger than was intended originally. It will contain not only regulars but several regiments of volunteers; and among them is the Second Massachusetts.

It is expected that the expedition will reach Santiago by Friday night or early Saturday morning, but it will take as long to land the troops on Cuban soil as it did to embark them at Tampa, and consequently no engagement need be expected until next Sunday. The point selected is near Santiago, in a sheltered bay, where the trouble of reaching the shore is reduced to a minimum. The present plan is to have the insurgents meet the American army, and General Shafter will command the combined forces. They will attack the batteries along the inner harbor at Santiago which do not yet seem to have been bombarded, and when these have been surrendered, they certainly will after a short struggle, the army will proceed to invest the city, and its surrender will be expected, follow almost if not quite as speedily.

When the fortifications have been captured the siege guns which are being carried on the transports will be trained upon the ships of Admiral Cervera. Already his squadron has been demoralized by the sinking of the Reina Mercedes and the disablement of the Vizcaya, and when he finds that escape is impossible and destruction certain he will undoubtedly lower his flag.

A large force of regulars, as well as many of the volunteers, which have been at Tampa, will be left at that point under the command of General Coppinger, and the force which remains behind will probably proceed to Ferdinandina at once. That port will probably be the place of departure for the military force intended for the occupation of Porto Rico. This expedition will probably be under the command of General Lee, who is at present in command of 10,000 troops at Jacksonville. This force will be undoubtedly transferred to Ferdinandina at an early day and placed on board of some of the transports, of which there are about 100 waiting for the troops. They are expected to bring back some of the transports from the Santiago expedition for use in the Porto Rico expedition.

The invasion of Cuba proper will be begun with the ending of the operations against Porto Rico and Santiago. That may be a month off, but by that time everything will be ready for the landing of 100,000 men. Some of the troops which have become seasoned in the Santiago and Porto Rico campaigns will be withdrawn, and with the reserve force will be sent against Blanco and his soldiers.

### Massachusetts Military Notes.

Boston, June 9.—Massachusetts will deal more liberally with its men who have gone to the front than perhaps any other state. Eight days' pay will be given to all officers and men, just as though they had been on their eight days' tour of duty, and they will receive the \$16 as nothing will be deducted for caterers' fees, the United States having undertaken to pay the latter from the time the men arrived in camp. All the members of the militia who volunteered and who were rejected for physical disability will be paid for the time they were in camp. All accepted recruits who were mustered into the companies and who went with the regiments will be paid from the time they joined the regiments until the date of muster in of the colonels.

The following petitioners for companies to be attached to the provisional militia have been approved and the companies will be mustered into service and designated as follows: Henry W. Pittman and others of Somerville, as the Third company of Infantry; Benjamin H. Pellison and others of Haverhill, as the Fourth company of Infantry; Robert Treat Paine, Jr., and others of Boston

as the Fifth company of Infantry; Samuel H. Borofsky and others of Boston, as the Sixth company of Infantry; Isaac H. Marshall and others of South Framingham, as the Seventh company

**4.30**

### ALL CABLES CUT.

Sampson Can Still Communicate. Santiago Cleared For Our Troops.

Off Santiago by Associated Press boat Dauntless, June 9.—Communication between Cuba and the outer world was severed Tuesday. The Kingston-Santiago cable was cut Monday and the Marblehead, Yankee and St. Louis cut the Haytian cable yesterday.

The ends were buoyed, and Sampson can communicate with Washington at will. The Marblehead engaged and drove a small Spanish gunboat into Guantanamo harbor, shelled and reduced the antiquated fortifications. The insurgents co-operated on the land side.

The place is being held until troops arrive. It is contemplated to establish a general base of operations there. Communications between the insurgents and fleet are constant. Sampson has officially declared the purpose of the bombardment at Santiago was to clear the way for our troops, and the object was attained.

### LONDON IS EAGER

To Have United States Hold Philippines.

London, June 9.—Whatever may be the policy of the United States towards the Philippines, English capitalists whose investments there give them a right to speak with authority upon the conditions and needs of the colony are of one mind.

Delegations of London business men have called upon Ambassador Hay to urge him to make representations to the United States to retain permanent possession of the Philippines. They are agreed that with guarantee of a stable government, the Philippines would become a richer and more desirable possession than Cuba.

Under proper treatment, the islanders, though of several different races, would be entirely tractable. The greatest difficulty the United States would encounter in managing the islands would be from religious orders. The present insurrection was as much an uprising against the church as the government.

### Spanish Vessels Off Havana

Key West, June 9.—Four suspicious looking vessels, thought to be Spanish warships, are or have been attempting to elude the blockading squadron off Havana.

### General Butler on Duty.

Washington, June 9.—So far as known at Camp Alger, nothing has been decided upon as to moving the troops. It was determined, however, to make no further rearrangement of the regiments in the present camp until water, etc., is supplied at the new quarters. Machinery for sinking wells was in operation yesterday.

Major General Butler succeeds General Guenther as commanding officer of the second division. No serious cases of illness have developed recently.

### Not to Establish an Eastern Camp.

Washington, June 9.—The intention of the war department officials for the present at least is not to establish a general camp in the east for the assembling of a large body of troops as was suggested would be done in a recent statement. General Frank, commanding the department of the east, has assigned the troops under his command to seacoast fortifications, which disposed of most of the men under his command, leaving but a few to rendezvous at any central point. It may be that under the second call for 75,000 men such a camp may be established, but Adjutant General Corbin intimates that nothing will be done in the matter at this time.

### Has Manila Fallen?

New York, June 9.—A dispatch to The World from Hong Kong says: "A report has reached here that Manila has fallen. It is said to be now occupied by the Philippine insurgents commanded by General Aguinaldo. The rebel junta and wealthy Philippine islanders resident here are jubilant over the news."

"The United States consulate has been crowded all day. Mr. Wildman has been the recipient of hundreds of congratulatory letters from the members of the junta give him almost as much credit for the reported capture of Manila as they give to General Aguinaldo himself, since Mr. Wildman has been their unwavering champion and has advised in all their plans. Wildman does not credit the report that Manila has been actually occupied yet, but he believes that it will be by next Saturday. The Spaniards have been fighting desperately, but their marksmanship is poor and they have lost heavily."

### Moment For Peace.

London, June 9.—A Madrid correspondent cables to his paper as follows: "On analyzing the opinion that the psychological moment for starting peace negotiations has arrived, I found it was based not on the consciousness that Spain is rapidly exhausting her resources, but on the belief that the great majority of Americans have already tired of the war; that President McKinley is consequently becoming unpopular, and that the peace suggestions of the Paris edition of the New York Herald were inspired by President McKinley himself. As for Spain, my friends maintain that she is in no hurry, as recent events have shown her powers of passive resistance to be far greater than has been supposed. The conquest of Cuba, they say, will require two years at the least, and probably much more; and if the island is ever conquered it will be, they argue, a white elephant for the United States. The conclusion is that America has much more reason than Spain to desire a termination of hostilities."

## Special Sale

Sole leather dress suit cases for the next ten days. An enormous purchase direct from the makers at a sacrifice price enables us to offer you first class all leather, linen or leather lined.

## Dress Suit Cases.

**\$4.50, \$5.00 and \$5.50.**

There is no place in the city where you can find near so comprehensive stock of trunks as is our trunk department, second floor. Zinc trunks 2.50 to \$4.00. Canvas trunks, 3.00 to \$3.00. Leather trunks, 6.00 to \$15.00. Packing trunks, 1.50 to \$2.50. Trunk straps, shawl straps, extension cases, valises in great variety.

## Hammocks

**50c. to \$3.00.**

includes a very great variety of makes, styles and lengths. Hammocks bought at following prices for our jobbing trade and turned over to you at the saving of our profit. Grass hammocks, 50c and 75c. Cotton hammocks 75c. and \$1.00. Fancy hammocks with valance and pillow, 1.50, 2.00 and \$3.00. Buy today.

**C. H. CUTTING & CO.**

# WEBER BROS., "Cut Price" Shoe Store.

Another lot just received of those Ladies' Kid Button and Laced Boots Patent Leather Tipped at

**98c**

**A PAIR. SIZES 21-2 to 7**

Hundreds of pairs we have sold at our store at this price the last three years. This is the best lot yet. If you are obliged to economize these are the shoes for you to buy.

# WEBER BROS.

Manufacturers, Wholesalers, Retailers.

## PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

## The People's Dental Parlors

Formerly located at 9 Eagle street, have removed to Sullivan's new block, 34 Main street, opposite State, where they have all modern improvements and every facility to do first class work.

**BEST SETS OF TEETH \$5.50 AND \$7.50.**

(No better made at any price.)

Gold Fillings 75c up, Silver 50c, Cement 50c, Cleaning 50c, Extracting 25c

Gold crowns and gold caps 22-karat \$5. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Can be allowed to patients living outside the city within 20 miles. You can come in the morning and wear your teeth home the same day.

JOHN PARLE FRANCAIS.

LADY ATTENDANT.

## THE PEOPLE'S DENTAL PARLORS

34 Main Street, North Adams.

## In the War of Value

These must win. We are showing over six hundred styles in spring and Summer wools for gentlemen's wear. Our woolen jobbers are anxious to close them out at a great sacrifice to make room for their Fall goods. We are anxious to do business and are prepared to meet them half-way. We are selling black and blue clay worsted suits for \$26, or regular price \$33, and we are showing over fifty styles in fancy and worsted suitings ranging from \$25 to \$35 per suit, regular price \$32 to \$42 per suit. All our work is made on the premises and we guarantee it to be satisfactory or your money back.

**J. O'Brien & Co., Tailors,**  
55 Eagle Street.

## A Pretty Foot is Something



And a pretty foot in a pretty shoe is a good deal more. But a pretty foot in an ill-looking, ill-fitting shoe is worst of all. The Tau Boots and Oxford Ties we sell will make a pretty foot prettier, or a less attractive "understanding" neat and trim. We've the nicest line we ever carried; neatest shapes; all widths; all toes and all prices, from \$1.00 to \$3.00.

We can suit any purse in town.

**H. P. Murdock & Bros.,**  
10 State Street.

FORMERLY

## The Martin Shoe Store.

## INSURANCE of All Kinds....

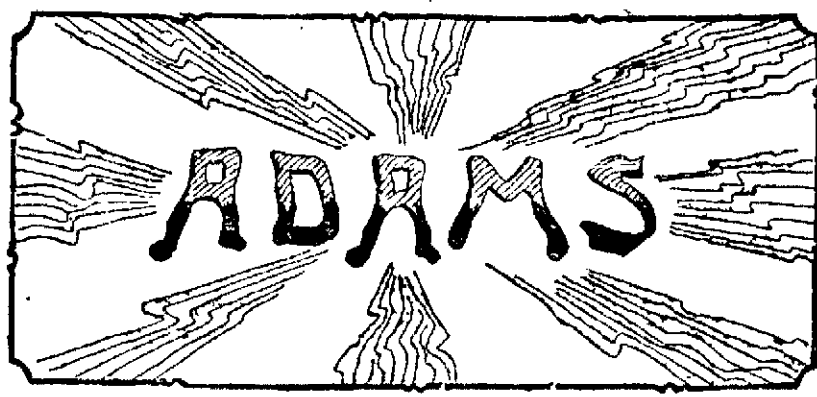
**Tinker & Ransford**

Office over Adams National Bank, North Adams. The Leading Agents









### CALEDONIAN CLUB'S FLAG RAISING.

A Large Crowd Gathers but is Dispensed by Heavy Shower.

Fully 400 people gathered at Renslow Wednesday evening to attend the flag raising of the Caledonian club. The front of the building was artistically decorated with flags and bunting. From either side of the building were extended the Scotch and British flags. From the center was extended a Cuban flag and above was erected the pole on which was to be raised the flag and stripes. The exercises opened with a selection by Germania band. Red fire was burned and at the report of a cannon the flag was raised while hearty cheers were given by the crowd. Chief William Young presided and the singers and speakers were seated on a platform built in front of the hall. The Congregational quartet sang "The Star Spangled Banner" in a pleasing manner.

W. S. Morton made the first remarks and gave a short and well composed speech. D. R. Field was the next speaker and as he arose he was greeted with loud applause. Before he could say much the rain began to fall heavily and all ran for shelter. The meeting was adjourned to the club's hall where the band played two or more selections and J. C. Chalmers made a few appropriate remarks. The rain had stopped and then D. R. Field stood on the platform outside and made a speech that scored the honors of the meeting. Rev. A. B. Penman who was to deliver the principle address made a few stirring remarks and had just finished when the rain poured down again. About 50 school children in charge of George Grant sang "America." The flag raised was 12 by 16 feet.

### Snell-Kay Wedding.

A house wedding took place Wednesday evening at the home of Mrs. Wilfred Anthony on Friend street, when her sister, Miss Jennie Kay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kay, was married to Addison Snell. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. W. Carr of Trinity Methodist church in the presence of about 100 friends. Mrs. Fred Pice presided at the organ and played the wedding marches. The bride was gowned in white organdie trimmed with white ribbon and chiffon. Miss Jennie Gurney was bridesmaid and wore a white organdie trimmed with blue ribbon. Jeremiah Campbell was best man. After the ceremony a wedding supper was served and during the evening music and other entertainment was furnished. Both are well known here and have many friends who extend congratulations and wish them a long and happy life. They were the recipients of a large number of hand-made and useful wedding gifts. They left for a short wedding tour, and on their return will begin housekeeping here.

### High School Prize Speaking.

The twenty-first medal contest will be held at the high school room at 8 o'clock Friday afternoon. It is the final speaking for the teachers' and Shaw medals. The public is invited to attend. Following is the program:

The Ball of Zanzibar, Sherman  
Harry James Sheldon.  
King Robert of Sicily, Longfellow  
Elizabeth Ellen Carter.  
Nations and Humanity, Curtis  
Lawrence Martin.  
Selection—Captain Janary, Richards  
Mildred Dean Jenks.  
Parrhasius and the Captive, Willis  
Charlotte Grace LaFayette.  
Selection—Sentimental Tommy, Barrie  
Phebe Celinda Follett.  
Address at Orchard Knob, Greenhalge  
Waldemar Spaulding Richmond.  
Our Soldiers, Brooks  
Arthur Wells Burton.  
Selection—Little Marjorie's Love Story, Anna Marion Darby.

### Friday Evening's Concert.

The concert dedicated to Company M will be held in the opera house Friday evening under the auspices of the Veterans' and Ladies' Auxiliary associations. The object is to get funds with which to assist the families of the married men who went with the company and also to assist the company itself. The object is a worthy one and this together with the fact that the concert is sure to be a pleasing, ought to solicit the generous support of the public in general. Seats are now on sale at F. E. Mole's drug store.

### Sent to Concord Reformatory.

James Blair, aged 16 years, was in court Wednesday morning charged with larceny. He was found guilty and sentenced to Concord reformatory. The young man had been living with Mr. and Mrs. William Doherty on a farm on the road leading to the North. There \$20 had been put away in the house and the young man knew where it was and took it. At first he denied all knowledge of it's loss but it was found on his clothes.

### Annual Memorial Exercises.

The regular meeting of Odd Fellows was held Wednesday evening and plans for their annual memorial exercises were discussed. It was decided to hold the exercises Sunday, June 19. In the evening they will attend services at Trinity Methodist church and Rev. W. W. Carr will deliver an address.

A special meeting of the Alert Hose company will be held this evening.

The regular meeting of the Foresters of America will be held this evening.

Owing to the inability of the Congregational quartet to secure a first tenor, they will be unable to sing at the concert at the opera house Friday evening. Their place on the program will be filled by another attraction.

Mrs. C. C. White of Shelburne Falls has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Shaw of Randall street and returned home.

A daughter was born Wednesday to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lord.

A furniture store is to be opened in Barrett's block in the place formerly occupied by Druggist Magowan.

A daughter was born Tuesday to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Upton of Friend street.

Henry Blood, formerly with G. Fox, clothing, of Hartford, Conn., has taken a position in W. H. & W. L. Goodnow's store on Park street.

The funeral of Sylvester Cook was held from St. Thomas church this morning at 10 o'clock. A requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. G. B. McElroy.

A little child on Temple street got hold of a kerosene can Wednesday and drank considerable of its contents. As soon as the mother discovered what the child had done she sent for a doctor and no serious results are expected.

The young son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Wells Thompson, who has been ill, is improving.

The Cecilia club will meet Friday evening with Miss Edith Hall of Summer street.

The Adams Whist club met Wednesday evening with Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Daniels.

### Headache Quickly Cured.

Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache never fail.

### Pyrocure.

An absolute cure for piles. A home remedy, endorsed by home people. North Adams druggists sell it.

\*We have a fine supply of sorted hard wood, both sawed and split. Call, write or telephone W. W. Stinson, coal and wood. Sole agents for Swift's Lowell fertilizers.

### THE BICYCLE HOSPITAL.

All kinds of repairing by skillful workmen at Lowest Prices. A guaranteed Regal single tube tire for \$2.25. Spokes, best quality for 7 cents each. Adjusted-High Grade wheels for star riders to let at Dodge's Bicycle Livery, 22 Summer street.

### FASHION AND FABRIC.

Military styles of decoration are very popular for youthful jackets of blue pilot cloth, yachting serge or uniform melton.

Conservative tastes remain faithful to satin foulards, which this season are particularly satisfactory in quality, coloring and pattern.

Some of the latest French gowns show a combination of taffeta silk with nuns' veiling, both plain and fancy. Iris blue is a favorite shade in these dresses.

Exquisite coloring distinguishes the new Scotch gingham. Made up with yokes or gumpies and sleeves of white embroidery they have all the dainty effect of a summer silk.

The brims of very many of the hats turn more or less back from the forehead, with often the same characteristic at the back, though less pronounced. The crown is low and somewhat broad.

There is a great revival of the use of taffeta silks in plain beautiful colorings in changeable effects, pretty dotted, barred and striped patterns and in weaves barred with satin in contrasting colors.

Some of the new summer costumes for afternoon wear are made of dark or black material in silk, wool or silk and wool weaves and brightened by tiny ruffles, milliners' folds or pipings of bright Scotch plaid.

The graceful shepherdess hat is finding many admirers this season. Its shape favors the present style of trimming, and it is found becoming to almost every face. The sailor hat continues to be selected to wear with most utility costumes.

Large, beautiful batiste collars in deep yoke shape, with long slender shawl points that reach to or below the belt in front, are added to the waists of some of the exceedingly smart and dainty summer gowns of transparent material or of foulard or India silk patterned with small, exquisite blossoms and leaves.—New York Post.

### PERT PERSONALS.

They may destroy cable lines, but to prevent Blanco announcing victories they should smash his typewriters.—Philadelphia Times.

Pardon the apparent irrelevancy of the remark, but is not Admiral Sampson an other deserving Uncle Sam's son?—Chicago Tribune.

Why doesn't young Mr. Letter come to the front and offer to pay half the expense of this war? He and the Goddess of Liberty are the direct beneficiaries.—Chicago Record.

Fitz-Hugh Lee is now a major general in the United States army, and the next time he calls on General Blanco he will be received with due courtesy.—Springfield Journal.

Whatever may be thought of his diplomacy, it will have to be admitted that Joseph Chamberlain is showing uncommon respect for his wife's relations.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Admiral Montijo admits that "the American gunners are good marksmen." This must be considered in the light of an expert opinion from the target.—Chicago Times-Herald.

To add to the horrors of war, Lieutenant Totten has begun to prophesy the great world's battle at Esdrasdon and is going to lecture about it. Help, help!—Philadelphia Press.

Admiral Dewey stands 5 feet 8 inches in his stocking feet. There are some gentlemen now occupying cyclone cellars in Manila who will swear that he measures 8 feet 5.—Kansas City World.

### TOWN TOPICS.

"Cerebral tumefaction" is the result of a heroic endeavor on the part of the Boston Transcript to translate "swelled head" into Bostonese.—Allghany Record.

Lake Michigan has risen about eight inches since last season, perhaps in a commendable effort to keep pace with the growing greatness of Chicago.—Denver Post.

The Boston Transcript has been referring to Omaha as "in a remote section of the country." Nonsense! Remote yourself! Isn't Boston over 1,500 miles from the center of things?—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Since the war began St. Louis has sold \$2,000,000 worth of war supplies. This indicates the basic principle of St. Louis commerce—namely, that everything comes to the town that waits.—Kansas City Times.

The St. Louis bakers will stamp the words "Remember the Maine" on all of the hard tack which they have contracted to furnish the army. This is an unusual exhibition of enterprise.—St. Louis, Kansas City Star.

### WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE.

You cannot fight against the future. Men are apt to mistake the strength of their feeling for the strength of their argument.

We cannot change the profound and restless tendencies of the age toward religious liberty.

Every real and searching effort at self improvement is of itself a lesson of profound humility.

With the progress of wealth and the multiplication of natural wants and comforts there grows up, as society becomes older, a new system of social ethics.

Nothing which depresses the moral and physical condition of the people below the standards of Christianity, of sufficiency and of health can in the end be cheap.

If we are just, we shall go forward in the name of truth and right, bearing this in mind—that when the case is proved and the hour is come justice delayed is justice denied.

Yes, the disease of an evil conscience is beyond the practice of all the physicians of all the countries in the world and is written in the eternal laws of the universe of God that sin shall be followed by suffering.

It has been said that the world does not know its greatest men. Neither, I will add, is it aware of the power and might carried by the words and by the acts of those among its greatest men whom it does know.

Depend upon it that all false, all sham work, however it may last for a little, the effect of it is ultimately to destroy reputation, to take away confidence and to act most injuriously upon those who have adopted the trick.—William E. Gladstone.

### THE BEEHIVE.

It is a good plan to allow each colony to cast one swarm.

Keeping the comb clear of green cells will prevent swarming.

If the bees are swarming excessively, but little honey will be secured.

Excessive swarming is a failure in every way, but a limited amount of swarming is no detriment.

The kind of hive is not so important. The bees will store honey in anything that is given them.

A good, fertile queen is capable of producing enough bees in a short time to make an immense colony of bees.

If you raise comb honey only for your own use, it will pay to raise it in large frames, six inches deep and as long as the hive.

The worker bees may kill off the drones at any time. This they do by constantly worrying them, but principally denying them chyle food. They may also destroy drone broods.

A good young queen will lay when in her best condition 9,000 eggs daily. These workers live from one to three months, so that in an average hive 50,000 is not a large number during the working season.—St. Louis Republic.

### SPANKS FOR SPAIN.

Spanish stories of victory will not go down, but the same cannot be said of their fleets.—Chicago Record.

Instead of winning any laurel crowns it looks as if Spain might lose the crown it has.—Philadelphia Times.

The people who know how to pronounce Cienfuegos are Spaniards, and they won't tell.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Spain should not lose sight of the fact that the longer it continues the more expensive the finish will be.—Washington Post.

Sagasta says the battle of Manila bay was an unfortunate incident. That's just what McKinley said about the Maine.—Chicago Dispatch.

"Speaking of submarine war vessels," remarked the Spanish admiral the next day, "I have a lot of them in Manila bay. I'll sell cheap."—Chicago Tribune.

Cutting off cable communication between Cuba and Madrid will not hinder the Spanish from enjoying their daily "glorious victory," which may as well originate at Madrid as at Havana.—Chicago News.

### POULTRY POINTERS.

Do not undertake to raise geese without good pasture.

Clean the nests regularly to keep them free from lice.

Never feed sulphur to fowls in damp or rainy weather.

It is well to remember that as the turkeys grow more food is necessary. Increase the ration accordingly.

Even in summer better health will be maintained among the hens if they are given parched corn once or twice every week.

During the season of sudden showers care should be taken to arrange so that the little fowls can readily be put under shelter.

Ducks do not have cholera, roup, gapes or lice. Hawks do not bother them, and they will lay more eggs and grow faster than chickens.

Geese are kept largely for the feathers they yield, and if the most is made out of them care must be taken to pick them regularly.—St. Louis Republic.

### THE WRITERS.

Ibsen despises the autograph collector and recently refused an offer of \$40 for his signature.

Henry Norman, a correspondent of the London Chronicle and a great traveler, is said to have written a book about every country he has ever stopped overnight in.

These three American women have recently written and published novels in England: Mrs. Atherton, Amelia Rives, under which name she still writes, and Kate Douglas Wiggin.

Mark Twain is still the literary lion of Vienna. No kind of an entertainment is complete without his presence. He is the fad, not only of the English and American colony, but of Viennese society as well.

Richard Le Gallienne's plans and hopes have been so upset by the intensity of interest taken in the war, even by the lovers of poets and poetry, that he is said to contemplate a return to England and a new invasion of America at some more propitious time.

### WOMEN'S WAYS.

Every mother of a pretty girl is a board of strategy.—Athenian Globe.

The woman who admires you deceives you. The one who makes others admire you loves you.—Mme. Emil de Girardin.

The young girl with her hair done up and her skirts let down for the first time possesses more awe inspiring dignity than a floorwalker in a dry goods store.—Chicago News.

### NEW ENGLAND TEASERS.

Up in New England nowadays one can hardly fire a bootjack at a cat without starting a rumor of a naval engagement off the coast.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Boston should not mind a little thing like a visit by a few Spanish war vessels. There has been no real excitement in Boston harbor since the tea spilling incident.—Washington Post.

Every time a New England coast resident slaps a door violently there is a call sent to Washington for more warships, based upon the representation that heavy cannonading has been heard in the vicinity.—Detroit Free Press.

### Minute Sparkling

### Gelatine

Purest, Best, Strongest.

Requires No Soaking.

DISSOLVES INSTANTLY IN HOT LIQUID.

Every package of Minute Gelatine contains four envelopes, the amount in each envelope makes one pint of jelly. Beware of imitations, there is but one Minute Gelatine, the genuine is made by

Whitman Grocery Co., Orange, Mass.

Also manufacturer of the celebrated Minute Tapioca.

Ask your Grocer for it.

Our little booklet, over 30 Dainty Desserts (free) by mail for asking.

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# The Transcript

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sunday) at four o'clock; 10 cents a week, 30 cents a month, \$1 a year.  
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BY THE  
 TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
 C. T. FAIRFIELD, Editor and Manager.  
 FROM  
 THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, BAY STREET,  
 NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

I know not what record of sin exists in the other world; but this I do know: that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black.  
 —John A. Andrew.

## MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received exclusively by THE TRANSCRIPT up to the hour of going to press.

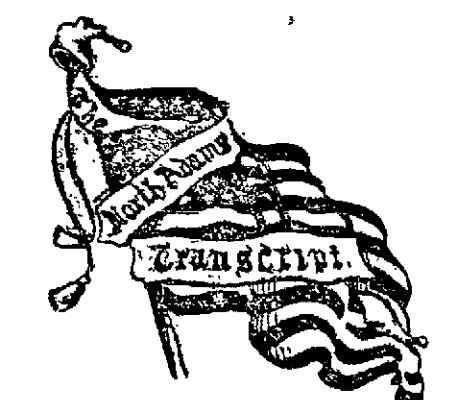
## "WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY."

From the Seal of the city of North Adams.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 9, '93.

Advertisers in THE TRANSCRIPT are the best business men in this community. Their advertisements are worth reading, and they are the firms with whom to trade most advantageously.

Communications on live topics are solicited by THE TRANSCRIPT. They must be signed (not necessarily for publication) and be brief, to insure printing.



Stand by the Flag and President.

## KEEPING CHILDREN INTERESTED.

They will be strange parents who do not find in the exhibition of school work as much to interest them for their own sakes as for the sake of knowing what their children are doing. These who care at all to know what the pupils accomplish during the five hours of the school day, will visit the exhibition with that in view. Too many parents allow their children to go and come from school in the belief that those who send them care nothing for their conduct there and that they are responsible to the teacher alone. The school exhibition is primarily to interest the parents in the work of the children, and to show them for what they are providing schools for the city. But it will succeed in doing far more than that. It can hardly fail to interest the parents in the wonderful advance made in methods of education.

A single tour through the long lines of exhibits will show that the central purpose of modern education is to keep the children interested in their work without loss of practical results. More than that, the practical results are seen to depend on the interest aroused. Beginning with the kindergarten, the children are taught that there is pleasure in work, and the exhibits tell the story of the school-room, of interest awakened to bring out the best efforts of the worker. This idea is carried through the higher grades, and the examples shown refute the claim that pupils now are taught less thoroughly than those of the last generation. The introduction of nature work, current events, practical drawing, and the changes in such studies as history and geography, all illustrate the modern tendency, and make the parent regret having been sent to school a generation too early.

## MATTER OF MONEY.

Miss Grace Barron of North Adams ought to have lived up better to her romantic and aristocratic name. What she did, unless Dame Rumor has been telling dreadfully naughty fibs about her, is to advertise in those very convenient and more or less esteemed contemporaries of ours, the matrimonial newspapers, for a husband; engage herself by correspondence to as many men as possible who seemed to have money, and promise each one to go to him and become his loving little wife, if he would only be so kind, the dear boy, as to send her the necessary trifling sum for traveling expenses.

It cannot be denied that this conduct on Grace's part is open to censure. It is injudicious. It involves some degree of dissimulation. It argues perhaps a slight want on her part of that absolutely perfect and sensitive delicacy which is the highest adornment of the female character.

Nevertheless, she should not be too harshly judged. She probably wanted the money, or she would not have worked so hard to get it. She did not get it without making at any rate some return, for those men must have found her letters charming or they would not have freely offered her their hearts, hands, and considerable portion of their purses, on merely epistolary evidence.

Probably, Miss Grace Barron no doubt argued, and truly, that her lovers were incapable of taking proper care of their money themselves.

Finally, it should be remembered, in mitigation of censure, that whatever injury she may have inflicted upon those men, she did them a very great kindness by not marrying him.—Boston Advertiser.

There is very little comfort in the reflection that we might have had this war two years ago.

The volunteer who guessed that soldiering was a continuous picnic has another guess coming.

Spain will probably sue for peace as soon as she can get somebody to put up security for the costs.

General Miles went to war in a special car equipped with a porcelain bath tub. And there are people who still sneer at bath tubs.

The Greylock reservation bill has passed through another stage of its career. At each stage it scores a triumph.

The board of health has been treading on thin ice. But the people are not so anxious about its thickness as the final judgment on its quality.

Investigations have shown that other cities grant appropriations to their hospitals. The finance committee should require proof that it is illegal before refusing it for this city.

A new councilman may be chosen on the basis of the last election, of Ward 3 representation, or of previous pledges. And the three grounds for candidacy are being vigorously compared this week.

The report of Vice President Capote of the Cuban republic, that the Cuban army is not in the best condition to co-operate with the United States troops, coincides with the average opinion. If the vice president had added that the Cubans are not numerous as an army, he would corroborate another popular opinion.

Colonel Waterson in addressing a body of troops the other day gave a word or two of advice that was very much to the point. He said: "Now that we are all Yankees, let it not be imagined that one Yankee can whip six Spaniards. It is always better to overrate than to underrate an enemy."

It transpires that the collier Morrimeo is an iron ship that cannot readily be blown out of the channel at Santiago with explosives. Torpedoes might reduce her to a mass of bent iron, but the wreck would still occupy the channel. The destroyed portion of the battleship Maine was completely torn apart by the awful force of a submarine mine supplemented by the explosion of one of the magazines, but no ship would dare sail over the spot where the wreckage lies.

## A Lost Opportunity.

"Well, Uncle William," said the president of the emigration society, "I suppose you heard de news?"

"No. What's stirrin'?"

"W'y, you ain't hearn 'bout de treasure?"

"Not a word. What he done now?"

"Run off wid de funds—tak ever dollar wid him!"

"Lawd, Lawd! En how much wuz in de treasury?"

"Fo' hundred dollars!"

"En you say he gone wid it?"

"Clean gone!"

The old man seemed wrapped in thought and had a faraway look in his eyes. "Fo' hundred dollars!" he repeated to himself. "Fo' hundred dollars! En des ter think er it! I wuz de treasurer er de society for two weeks en had ever dollar er dat money in my power! My, my! Fo' hundred dollars—fo' hundred bright, silver dollars in a shinin' lump! Bre'r Johnson, will you please, suh, do me a favor?"

"Des name it, Uncle William."

"Take des beah hick'ry stick, suh, en hit me 'cross de head en den kick me 'bout ez you kin, suh, out de do'!"—Atlanta Constitution.

## Pain and Pay.

Barry Pain relates that he once sent the late James Payn a series of parodies for Cornhill. Payn accepted them, but there was a difficulty. One of them was a parody of an author, X., who was a personal friend of Payn's and a very sensitive man, who would not take the sincerest form of flattery in the spirit in which it was offered. Now, it happens that there is a considerable resemblance between the style of X. and that of another author of the same school, Y. Payn suggested that Pain should take out X.'s name from the title of the parody and substitute that of the school of fiction to which he belonged. "Then," he said, "X. will think that it's meant for Y."

"But," Pain asked, "what about Y?"

"That's all right," he answered.

"X. will know that it's meant for X."

## A Haunted Railroad Car.

Every one has heard of haunted houses, but the railroad men know there are haunted cars as well. For instance, on the L. and N. there is a caboose known as "1908" which carries on in the most supernatural manner. What do you say to a caboose that suddenly begins to shake and shiver like a man with the ague, and this, too, when it is standing alone on the track? My informant solemnly asserted also that "1908" is subject to attacks of hysteria. It jumps up and down without the slightest provocation. He says it did the most remarkable thing, however, one day near Richmond. It was standing on a siding with all brakes set. All at once it started and ran up grade, over an embankment into a field.—Paris (Ky.) Reporter.

## Dr. Mary Walker Sits Like a Woman.

The ex-queen of Hawaii, surrounded by her court, was engaged in earnest conversation with Dr. Mary Walker. The little doctor was neat and spick and span from the collar of her Prince Albert coat to the soles of her little boots. She was dressed like a man. She wore no petticoats, but the serpent trail of the petticoats her foremothers wore is over her still, for the evening she sat with her knees close together. She wears trousers, but the inherited restraint of the petticoats binds her knees. She may dress like a man, but she'll always sit as women sit.—Washington Post.

## Benefits of a King's Favor.

Not long ago his majesty of Siam gave an Italian (for painting one of his wives from a photograph) "the grand cross of the Siamese crown." It is a rather large order. "This cross," said his majesty graciously, "will entitle you to marry 12 wives. It is a distinction I seldom confer, so I hope you will make good use of it."—Siam Observer.

## What Ma Said.

Little Girl to lady visitor)—Please, Miss Jawer, let me see your tongue. Miss J. (surprised)—Why, my dear? Little Girl—Why, ma said you'd no end of a tongue.—London Sketch.

In ten years the school attendance in Buffalo has more than doubled, although the population has not increased in any such proportion.

## Hood's Pills

Stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure biliousness, headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

### PILOTS GREATLY RUSHED BY THE ENORMOUS WHEAT EXPORTATION.

A Hundred More Ships In and Out of New York in May Than in April—Many Come in Ballast—Big Future Business Expected—Are We Feeding Spain?

NEW YORK, June 9.—[Special.]—The enormous volume of our wheat exports in the face of war with a foreign nation has called out much admiring comment from the world at large and proved a source of commendable pride on the part of Americans, and to one class of men, the pilots of this port, it has brought a great rush of work, coupled with corresponding financial compensation. Every cargo of wheat carried away from New York warehouses means two jobs for them—first, bringing the carrying vessel safely to the dock, and, second, taking it out again.

Without going at all into the details of the outward movement of grain, which has been sufficiently exploited in the dispatches, it may be said that it has increased to such an extent within the last few weeks that from one-quarter to one-third more ships are now passing through the Narrows daily than before the movement began. "In April," said Captain Sylvester, one of the most experienced pilots in the service, to the writer yesterday, "we handled in the neighborhood of 360 vessels. In May the number was nearly 460. That means a good many thousand dollars more earned by the members of the pilots. Continued permanently it would mean better times than the bad boom days even, and while we hardly expect it will keep up we do look for excellent business all summer and autumn, and the carrying of the grain is something unexpected happens. The early close of the war, we are told, would move everything tremendously, and that would of course keep our business up."

### Present Situation Peculiar.

"But the present condition cannot continue because of one or two peculiar features of the situation."

Thus, while the number of outgoing wheat-laden ships is unprecedented, so also is the number of incoming ships bearing nothing more valuable than ballast. I have never before seen so many steamers standing high out of the water coming in to this port as now. Of course that can't go on forever—couldn't it if the world at large were always to be as short of wheat and America as long of that valuable article as now—for, indefinitely prolonged, the sending of light ships here for loading would in time drain all the rest of the world of gold.

"We pilots don't claim to be financiers or business experts, but from constantly having to do with the actual process of commerce we manage to pick up a few facts regarding its laws. One of the facts we understand matters, is that in the long run there is as great a volume of exports as of imports and that a rush of imports always follows an overplus of exports, not of necessity immediately, but as certainly as the changes of the seasons. We therefore look for a big import business within the next few months and feel confident that nothing but an undue lengthening of the war can put it off."

Naturally we have all been much interested in the case of young Mr. Leiter, the Chicago man who has made so much money out of wheat, and naturally we have our own opinions about the causes of the high prices and the part he has played.

"We think that the constant procession of empty ships coming in here to go out laden with grain implies completely the notion that his manipulations were the chief reason for wheat's rise. They added something to the figures, no doubt, but not so much as many seem to think."

### The Harbor Closed at Night.

A peculiarity of the "piloting business" at this time lies in the circumstances attending the closing of the port at night for the exigencies of war, there is no bringing in of vessels between sunset and sunrise. This results in a great and interesting procession of ships up the bay early every morning—such a procession indeed as can probably be seen nowhere else in the world and never has been seen here before.

The Brooklyn bridge is the best place from which to view this procession. It is true that it divides below the point of Manhattan Island, a large portion of the ships passing up the North river to berth on the west side of the island and on the Jersey City shore, but the number entering the East river is large enough to make a very imposing marine display. A big percentage of these vessels pass under the bridge to berths in Brooklyn and on the east side of Manhattan, and they can be observed from the heights of the bridge as ships can be observed nowhere else.

That some of the sailors on what seeking craft are now making their first visits to this port was shown by a little pantomime on board the deck of an incoming vessel observed a day or two ago from the footpath of the bridge. Every one who is at all familiar with the appearance of that structure will remember that it seems much lower than it really is—too low, in fact, for the masts of most ships to reach the clouds, though usually of ample height. One of the sailors taking part in the pantomime mentioned was clearly of the opinion that the spars of the vessel of whose crew he was a member would surely suffer unless they were lowered, for he could be seen pointing first to the magnificent span and then to the tapering masts of the craft while evidently expressing his fears in an animated talk with two or three mates.

As the vessel approached the bridge he seemed to be actually stricken dumb by the certainty of disaster, for he paused in his gesticulations and stood perfectly still, looking straight up at the bridge with mouth open and both hands raised. When the vessel was so near that he could clearly see the impossibility of an accident, his hands came down in a hurry, and he expressed himself in a most expressive and exaggerated slang as to what he should say, mid the laughter of the bystanders:

"Well, I'll be jiggered!"

### Some of Our Wheat For Spain.

While it is hardly probable that consignments of American wheat or flour are not now being sent direct to Spain, there is no reason in the world to doubt that some of the grain exported finds its way to that country either as grain or flour. In fact, there seems to be no feasible way of preventing this, since wheat is contraband of war, except by blockading the ports of Spain, and even if this were done the shipment of wheat, grain and flour by land via France to Spain could not be done away with, and so it is possible—nay, probable—that the men on the Spanish naval vessels at Cadiz are now feeding daily on bread made from American grain.

Dexter Marshall.

Signs United States postoffice, one of them in Indiana, bear the name of Madrid, but not one of the postmasters has resigned on that account.—Indianapolis Journal.

Congressmen now see that war is what Sherman said it was. It keeps them in the background while another set of men occupy the front pages of the newspapers.—Chicago Record.

The Ottawa Citizen says: "The Anglo-American alliance is working. Here comes an Englishman who suggests that Dewey be made the emperor of Manila." Few things are calculated to make a Manila man a joke like this.—Toronto Globe.

## Alva, Weyler's Predecessor.

Crossing the Spanish borders, Alva laid siege to all the chief towns, and every triumph he gained was sullied by the most vindictive cruelty. In capitulating the garrisons were shown no mercy, and "every atrocity which greed of rapine, wantonness of lust and blood-thirsty love of slaughter could devise was perpetrated by his express direction." In spite of these horrors the war of liberation among the Dutch went on, and the beacon fires of freedom were everywhere lighted.

Unfortunately at the time Queen Elizabeth of England had re-established friendly relations with Spain, and the trading merchants and hardy mariners of the Netherlands were excluded from the kingdom. These "beggars of the sea," as they styled themselves, driven back by necessity upon their own country, sought to establish a base for their patriotic operations and fell upon the Spanish garrisons in the Dutch seaports of Brill and Flushing, and expelling them, raised the banner of their Orange deliverer.

Alva was in time succeeded by his son, Don Frederic, but affairs took no brighter hue for the Dutch. Towns were taken by assault, and in spite of Spanish promises to spare life and property Alva could boastfully write to King Philip that they had cut the throats of the burghers and all the garrison (of Naarden) and had not left a mother's son alive.—Self Culture.

## He Did Not Recognize Whey.

The special correspondent of a well known trades paper furnished a most satisfactory laugh awhile ago for a friend of his who lives up in northern New York state, and he does not know it yet. He had gone up the state to visit some mill or other, and the before mentioned friend volunteered to drive him over to his destination. Now, while the special correspondent has a wonderfully general fund of information he knows little about the country, and when they were passing a large cheese factory he exclaimed: "Why, there's a creamery! Just wait a minute while I go in and get a drink of buttermilk."

With this he jumped out of the carriage and entered the building. My country friend says that whey is not pleasant to take and that even the pigs won't eat it. But when the special correspondent asked for buttermilk the people in the factory gave him a big glass of thin, acidulous liquid, which he swallowed down at a draft. The drive was then continued. The special correspondent seemed to be very thoughtful. He finally exclaimed in his explosive fashion:

"Well, Smith, I don't know what breed of cows you raise up here, but that was the damndest buttermilk I ever tasted."—Paper Mill.

## Two Steps at a Time.

One evidence of the ever hustling characteristics of the average New Yorker is shown on the stairways of the up town station of the elevated railroad at Park place and Church street. The steps of these stairways are covered with rubber, but every other step has large iron rings imbedded in the rubber.

This was caused by the fact that the New Yorker is never content to wait even one minute for a train, and that when he hears one approaching as he is at the foot of the stairs he will rush up the stairs two steps at a time hoping to catch the train.

As a result the elevated railroad officials noticed that the rubber matting on every other step was wearing out twice as quickly as the rest. For a long time they pondered as to the cause, and one day Manager Transill solved the problem. To know was to act in his case, and the steel re-enforced rubber now lasts if anything longer than the ordinary mats on the other steps.—New York Sun.

## Refused Prime Minister.

The wife of the late Earl of Bradford had a sister, of whom it was said she was the only woman who refused offers of marriage from two prime ministers. She was a Miss Forester, and in her youth refused Lord Palmerston. She married the Earl of Chesterfield, and as his widow refused Lord Beaconsfield.

Barber shops in Sweden have bowls in which one can wash his face without using the hands. On touching a button the water spurts up like a small fountain, and the man who has been shaved holds his face in it till the soap is all washed away.

## Citizens Evening Line

TROY TO NEW YORK.

PALACE STEAMERS: Saratoga, Capt. T. D. Abram; City of Troy, Capt. C. D. Wolcott.

Leave Troy daily at 7:30 p. m. (Saturdays excepted) or on arrival of evening trains Sundays at 6 p. m.

Brilliantly lighted throughout by electricity.

Powerful searchlight added to each steamer.

Fare always lower than by any other route.

The only line issuing excursion tickets to New York for \$2.50 (good for 30 days).

Elegant family rooms \$1 and \$2.

The best and quickest route for freight shipments to and from New York.

Citizens line and Fitchburg railroad.

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## Free Lessons in Embroidery

BY I. NAGAHAMA,

AT PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

Side Entrance.

Every Day. Classes

Now Open From 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Ladies who wish to enjoy the benefit of these absolutely free classes should register early!

# CEYLON AND INDIA TEA

## Is Wholesome.

It is manufactured in a scientific manner by CLEANLY MACHINERY, and is PURE, so that a short infusion extracts all the good qualities.

DIRECTIONS—Take half usual quantity. See water BOILS. Pour off after FIVE minutes steeping.

## LIPTON'S Ceylon-India TEAS

"Are the finest the world produces." In sealed packages. Put up by the grower.

## For Sale By

E. W. Blackinton & Co., W. H. Reynolds Brown & O'Connor, H. A. Sherman & Co. North Adams Co-operative association R. Darrow.

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Massachusetts Mutual Life Ins. Co.,

OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Was incorporated in 1851. It is a regular Old Line Company, with a successful experience of more than 46 years, and is purely mutual.

Assets (Jan'y 1, '98),

\$20,842,647.01

Liabilities (Jan'y 1, '98),

\$18,584,354.09

Surplus, \$1,758,292.92

An active and reliable agent wanted in North Adams and vicinity.

State age, past business experience and address,

JAMES L. JOHNSON,

General Agent, Springfield, Mass.

## Fred J. Nichols & Co.

GRADING AND SODDING

Neatly and promptly done. Would solicit a share of your patronage.

131 WEST MAIN ST.,

North Adams, Mass.

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Ladies who wish to enjoy the benefit of these absolutely free classes should register early!

## Boston Store.

NORTH ADAMS, JUNE 9, 1893.

WEATHER—Fair weather tonight and Thursday; southwest winds.

Nine weeks ago today the Boston Store opened under its present management. Today is also the second day of our second great sale. Both of these sales have had an unprecedented success. And why? Because this store is here to serve in such a way that you can save money on every day articles.

We quote only one or two items from about the store.

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We quote only one or two items from about the store.

## Muslin Underwear

Fine cambric, muslin tucked yoke, 2 rows of insertion, worth \$1.25, for this sale 98c.

Fine cambric, Empire style, insertion and Hamburg trimmed, two styles, worth \$2 and \$2.25, for this sale \$1.50.

## White Skirts

Special umbrella style, tucks and embroidery. worth \$1.25, for this sale 98c.

## Silk Skirts

Just a few of them. Every skirt a special one at a special price.

Roman stripes, amply full, \$4.39.

Plaids, several colors, \$4.98.

Changeable Taffetas, corded and lined to protect











# LEADERS OF OUR ARMY.

## The Major Generals to Whom Is Intrusted the Conduct of the Land Campaign Against the Willy Dons.

BY CAPTAIN GEORGE L. KILMER.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Contrary to the general expectation, there is a prospect that the army has hard work ahead in driving Spain from her colonies. At the present time the troops ready to take the field number as many as were ever got together for a single campaign during the civil war. Given troops, the next requisite is able leaders, and in this respect the country is most fortunate. Miles, Merritt and Brooke, in the order named, stand in the same relation to our armies as Grant, Sherman and Sheridan did at the close of the civil war in 1865. For the present situation 1861 offers no parallel with respect to leaders. The majority of those who came to the front then had never held rank above that of captain. A few had reached the rank of major. The colonels were advanced in age or were not the kind of men for leaders of large bodies. Today there are in the field three major generals of the regular army who have handled large bodies of troops in battle—namely, Miles, Merritt and Brooke—and three major generals of the volunteer rank whose experience in the civil war was even better than that of those now holding the regular rank. These are Wilson, Wheeler and Fitz-Hugh Lee. Besides these six there are five major generals of the volunteer rank who hold the rank of brigadier general in the regular

commander exercising an independent command, as it is called, but responsible to the civil and military head of the nation—that is, to the president and the general in chief. Owing to the distance of the Philippines from the actual head of the army circumstances may arise in which the commander of the army there will report direct to the president through the secretary of war.

The Army of Cuba will have a commander independent in some of his functions, but more or less under direct control of the general in chief, whether or not the latter continues with the troops in its actual contact with the enemy. The commander of the Army of the Philippines will also be assisted by a major general acting as second in command and who will at times be the virtual head of the troops in the field. Therefore in directing the forces in both islands at least four major generals will be occupied with planning and manipulating the movements of the fighting troops rather than in leading columns in battle.

It is not among the major generals who direct the armies that we are to look for the Sheridans, Custers,

OTIS. BROOKE.

COPPINGER.

LEE.

MILES. GRAHAM. WILSON.

WHEELER. MERRITT.

WADE.

SHAFTER.

Jacksons, Stuarts and Hancocks of the war against Spain. The chiefs may in emergencies place themselves at the head of the troops; but, as a rule, this work falls upon the corps, division and brigade commanders. The five major generals who, with two or three perhaps of the six named above, the least army corps in the field are Graham, Wade, Coppinger, Shafter and Otis, all of them now ranking as major generals. To return to the civil war again for analogies, Stonewall Jackson was a corps commander, but sometimes his force was called an army. It was the same with Sheridan. Hancock's command in the war was always that of an army corps. The term corps d'armee, which looks and sounds so formidable, is really nothing more than a designation for certain formations of troops. We all think that there was some very good fighting in the wars of the republic preceding that of 1861-5, but there was never such a thing as a corps d'armee in existence here until 1862. An army of 50,000 to 100,000 men cannot be handled in one mass to advantage in battle. The old formation for the subdivisions of an army was that of a division under a division general. Men like Wayne, Greene and Putnam when with Washington in battle led divisions. In the Mexican war Worth and Pillow led divisions. At Bull Run the highest

four corps are to fight on one field a single corps will act as the right wing, another as the left, a third form the center and a fourth the reserve. Each corps must have a corps commander competent to act in every crisis without the immediate presence of his chief. So wherever there are two corps acting together there are at hand three capable army commanders. If the chief fails, one of the corps commanders takes his

place, and if one of these also goes down the third directs the entire force. But it is not simply for the training of army commanders that the corps are constituted. The corps must be in itself a tremendous bolt of war. A glance at the records of the corps commanders now in the field shows that in point of experience they are ideal for the work in hand. The same may be asserted of those handling armies. Miles did not reach the position of corps commander during the civil war except temporarily, but he commanded a crack fighting division in one of the best corps of the army for over a year. In every place assigned him, from captain to major general, he was an all round soldier and leader.

Merritt held high commands in the field under Sheridan. He commanded a cavalry division over a year and in the last campaign directed the entire cavalry force of Grant's army at Petersburg. Brooks's highest permanent command in the field was a brigade, but he at times led a division. Lee, Wilson and Wheeler each led what was called a corps of cavalry. The term corps as applied to cavalry has a different meaning from that intended in speaking of infantry. The mounted force operating with an army is placed under one leader and is known as the cavalry corps. Lee commanded a division in Stuart's cavalry corps over a year. On the death of Stuart he assumed command of the corps for a time and then led his own division as an independent command. In the last campaign he commanded all the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia. Like Miles, Lee showed himself to be

reli at his expense. He was the life and soul of the conflict on the Confederate side at the battle of Trevilian Station, where Sheridan suffered unenviable defeat and was forced to retire his cavalry upon Grant's main lines. In the Appomattox campaign Lee never shirked a fight with Sheridan's strong squadrons, although his worn-out band was no match for the fresh and well equipped enemy, but he was literally mobbed by the troops in blue at the wind up. The gallant but forlorn defense of Five Forks, the key to Petersburg, was due solely to Fitz-Hugh Lee's energy and courage, so also the action at Appomattox which drove back Grant's infantry and opened the road for the Army of Northern Virginia to reach the courthouse.

As for Wilson, whose career in the north offers some parallels to that of his frequent antagonist, Fitz-Hugh Lee, it is doubtful whether there was in the Federal army another leader who accomplished as much toward scoring the final result as did he during the 12 months of his cavalry service, from May, 1864, to May, 1865. He led a division under Sheridan in the campaign from the Rapidan to the James and after the siege of Petersburg began executed one of the most daring and successful raids of the war in the east. With 6,000 troopers he passed the outposts and rushed 100 miles into the enemy's lines. After destroying 30 miles of the railroad between Petersburg and Lynchburg, the main line of supply for the besieged in Petersburg, Wilson darted away south and west to the road between Richmond and Danville. That important feeder was destroyed for 30 miles and stripped of all equipment and stock.

News of this daring raid brought to the field all the mounted men of the southern army on the James, and the militia of the invaded territory rushed to arms. Every crossroads had its guard, with guns in position, and when the raiders turned on the back track the third day of their ride it was with

for Nashville, and at the decisive battle of Nashville, in December, his cavalry had a position in the line, charging breastworks and redoubts with the infantry, duty never before assigned that arm of the service on important fields.

After Thomas's victory over Hood at Nashville Wilson pursued the Confederate columns, including Forrest's command, to and beyond the Tennessee and picked that river all the winter following so sharply that there wasn't a foray worthy of the name north of its banks. At the end of March, 1865, he took his squadrons in hand for a raid through Alabama and Georgia. The force under him was a heavy one in numbers, about 13,000 sabers, but it was a comparatively new command, having been hurriedly drawn together during the excitement of the Hood scare the previous autumn. Wilson's chief opponent in the field was Forrest, the one man in the saddle who had never found his match as a raiding, fighting cavalryman. Forrest mustered 7,000 men, the pick of his veteran followers, the hardest and best trained soldiers under arms at that date.

Wilson's great southern expedition had for its object, as planned at army headquarters, a demonstration in favor of an attack by another and a larger force upon the Confederate stronghold at Mobile, but the gallant leader made the enterprise something more than a mere parade of forces. He turned it into a fighting campaign, which resulted in the destruction of Forrest at one swoop, the capture of Selma, Ala., done by a mounted charge upon breastworks, and the speedy conquest of Alabama and Georgia. Thus there was no southwest open as an asylum for the Confederate government when driven out of Virginia. How these raiding troops took town after town and fort after fort, finally heading off and capturing the Confederate cabinet, is well known history. All this was done by a leader still in his twenties.

In the little band of devoted adherents of the fallen president gathered in the field all the close of that great raid was a foeman worthy of his steel, General Joseph Wheeler, another of our new corps commanders. Wheeler and Wilson were equals in age and in some respects in their achievements as warriors. One can fancy that Wheeler felt

an army corps of infantry. Once a cavalry leader gets his orders he is to the end of the campaign an independent commander, thrown upon his own resources.

The five corps commanders taken from the regular line, Coppinger, Wade, Otis, Shafter and Graham, were already in harness at the head of brigades who promoted. All of them entered the service originally with rank as low as lieutenant, one or two of them as private soldiers. Their honors in war were won by hard work as line and field officers in fighting regiments. There is not a political favorite or a "handbook" soldier in the bunch. Shafter went through the mill in two crack Michigan regiments and at the close of the war was colonel of one of them. Like the others, since the war he has been in many a hard fight with the Indians. Wade served through the war in the cavalry and has since been colonel of the Sixth United States cavalry on the plains.

Otis served as a line officer and then as commander of the One Hundred and Forth New York, which, with its companion regiments of Wood's brigade and Forrest's command, were the summit of Little Round Top and afterward used the bayonet to defend them until that stronghold was secure from assault.

Coppinger came out of the war a colonel of volunteer cavalry, having previously served in the infantry among regulars.

Graham I mention last, not because he has an exceptionally brilliant record to exploit, but because it is of a kind little understood. He was an artist. Think what it is to be the master of six barking, blazing cannon, to charge with them in the front line, to stand with them as bulwarks between the charging enemy and your own broken ranks of infantry and to keep it up for four years in a list of battles including Gaines Mill, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness and Petersburg! In the very heat of these titanic combats of regular troops, numbering less than six and sometimes as many as 24.

These war tried men, now called to command army corps, are all about the age of Dewey, who has shown anew how graybeards can fight. That means that they are in the splendid prime which clings well into the sixties to workers of hearty, hardy fiber. Of that age was "Old Zach" Taylor when with 5,000 novices and a couple of regiments of regulars he whipped 20,000 Mexican veterans at Buena Vista and of Scott when he carried the victorious banner of the republic through the passes of Cerro Gordo and over the heights of Chapultepec to the seat of the Montezumas in Mexico.

Thrice armed indeed are we with justice, courage and the keen blades of such men on our side. So armed we'll conquer Spain.

### Famous Battle Cries.

A war cry that resembles "Remember the Maine!" was that which General Sam Houston gave to his troops at the battle of San Jacinto, the fight which gave freedom and independence to Texas.

Colonel Travis was in command of about 135 Texan soldiers in the fort called the Alamo at Bexar. There he was surrounded by a greatly superior force under the Mexican dictator, Santa Anna.

On the morning of the 6th of March 1836, the little garrison of the Alamo capitulated, on the pledge of the Mexican general that their lives would be spared. Notwithstanding this pledge, Colonel Travis and his entire force were massacred as soon as they had surrendered. Their dead bodies were gathered together, a huge pile of wood was heaped upon them, and they were burned to ashes. This fearful act of barbarity stirred the Texans to intense wrath and implanted in their breasts a fierce thirst for vengeance. On April 19, 1836, General Houston, with about 700 men, gave battle at San Jacinto to Santa Anna, with nearly three times the number of Mexicans, and, in spite of the disparity of numbers, Houston's little force swept the Mexicans like chaff before the wind. It was more a slaughter than a battle.

Just before the assault of the Texans was made on the army of Santa Anna Houston addressed his soldiers in a fervid speech, closing with the words "Remember the Alamo!" These words fell upon the ears of the Texans with wonderful effect. Every soldier in the little army at the same instant repeated the words "the Alamo" until they became a shriek for revenge that struck terror to the souls of the Mexicans. When the battle was over, it was found that only 70 Texans had been killed, while 630 Mexicans were left dead on the field.

"Remember the Alamo!" was evidently a battery that not only served the arms of the avengers, but paralyzed the resistance of the Mexicans.

The answer of Commodore Stockton to the Mexican governor of California when we took possession of that country is worth recalling. "If you march upon the town" (Los Angeles), threatened the governor, "you will find it the grave of your men."

"To have the bells ready to toll at 8 o'clock in the morning. I shall be there at that time."

Commodore Tatnall's "Blood is thicker than water!" won grateful recognition in England in 1839. Seeing the British admiral, Sir James Hope, in a tight place under the fire of Chinese forts, Tatnall gallantly came to his rescue. In so doing he was guilty of a breach of neutrality, but his answer, "Blood is thicker than water!" had the effect of condoning his offense.

### The Mile In Many Lands.

The English mile, used also in this country, measures 1,760 yards, or 5,280 feet, but the mile of foreign countries varies almost as much as the language, so that traveling a mile is one thing in France and quite another thing, either shorter or longer, in other countries. The French system of the kilometre, or 1,000 meters, is also used in Belgium and Holland. To cyclists and others traveling in those countries the kilometre, equal to 1,094 yards, is used as a mile measure. The Spanish mile is 1,522 yards and the Russian only 1,167 yards, but the Chinese have the easiest time of all in making a mile record, their mile being only 609 yards. In Norway and Sweden the mile is 11,600 yards, and in Germany it equals three English miles. Other differences are: Italy, 3,225 yards; Portugal, 2,350; Austria, 2,397; Denmark, 823.

like saying to his captor, "Give me back my squadrons, and I'll fight the game over with you." But those squadrons were no more. They had gone down in troops and detachments on every battlefield of the west from Shiloh to Atlanta. Throughout the whole war Wheeler was to the Confederate commanders of the west, including the two Johnstons, Beauregard, Bragg and Hood, what Murat was to Napoleon, the leader of the flying cohorts of the army. The story of his deeds is too long to be recalled here, but one instance may be cited which stamps him as a master.

When Bragg led the army from Chattanooga across Tennessee into the heart of Kentucky, with enemies all around his line of march in and out, Wheeler and his cavalry stood guard at every crossroads, at every bridge and at the gates of every city from Tennessee river west to the Ohio, not excepting Cincinnati. The invasion of Bragg's brought the south no result in the way of conquest, but it was a triumph of maneuver and strategy. Wheeler was Bragg's right arm through it all.

The work done in the civil war by these three cavalry chieftains, Lee, Wilson and Wheeler, called for ability greater in its way than the handling of

poised sabers and carbines, ready for battle. The opposing squadrons of Fitz-Hugh Lee and Wade Hampton lay squarely across the pathway, but by skillful maneuvering and fighting during the day and marching at night Wilson took his command back to the lines at Petersburg.

In Sheridan's battles in the Shenandoah in September, 1864, Wilson commanded a division. The fame of his achievements attracted the notice of Sherman, who asked that the brilliant young cavalryman be sent west to organize a corps and antagonize the Confederate "wizard of the saddle" in that quarter, the veteran General Forrest. He reported at Nashville in October, destined within 60 days to turn the scale with a corps then in an embryonic state, poorly mounted and equipped. He held Forrest at arm's length during the march of the army northward in Tennessee when Hood was racing with

### TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The number of men in a nation capable of carrying arms is calculated at one-fourth of the population.

If all the captured ships at Key West are condemned, Admiral Sampson's share of the prize money is estimated at \$100,000. This "divvy" is 20 per cent of the whole. It is a prize package worth shooting for.

In a newly designed boat davit two rods are fulcrumed on a horizontal bar,

with weights on the short ends to balance the boat at the outer ends, the cross rod carrying the reels on which the ropes are wound.

The average of life is about 32 years. The electric searchlight which was exhibited at the World's fair and subsequently acquired by the United States government, with the intention of employing it for lighthouse work, has been turned over to the army and

navy authorities for the purpose of testing its suitability for long distance signaling. It is stated that these tests show that the rays when interrupted so as to correspond to the Morse code can be read distinctly at a distance of 24 miles.

Following the example set by the navy, a hospital ship of ample proportions and capacity is provided for the army, upon which wounded and sick in Cuba may be placed, treated and brought to the United States. It is proposed to have a vessel large enough to

provide 600 sickbeds. Half a dozen army surgeons, 12 men nurses and an equal number of apothecaries will form the medical crew of the vessel, besides a large number of hospital attendants and orderlies.

Commander Lamberton, who is the flag officer of Admiral Dewey's fleet, was one of President Cleveland's closest friends, a genial, companionable fellow, fond of cards and shooting, and was one of the quartet which sailed so frequently on the lighthouse tender Violet for the duck swamps in North Caro-

lina. The other two were "Fighting Bob" Evans, who commands the Iowa, and Surgeon O'Reilly of the army, who is now stationed at Detroit.

A Sunday school superintendent of Alma, Kan., purchased two gross of American flags the other day for distribution to his pupils. When his purchase arrived and the big bundle of flags was opened, he found the following inscription printed upon each: "Remember the Maine and to—Spain!" The superintendent said that this expressed his sentiments, but he

decided to indefinitely postpone the distribution.

Another sadder but wiser man is suing a New York matrimonial bureau for having failed to secure for him a \$40,000 wife after he had put up the requisite fee for the purpose. Perhaps the most solemn feature of the case is his offer to produce 50 persons who have been similarly bamboozled by this same agency. What fools these mortals be! Uncle Sam has in his employ at Asheville, N. C., as mail carriers two brothers, both of whom are blind. They

travel to surrounding mountain towns over rough roads without guides, trusting entirely to the intelligence of their horses, and in the four years of their service neither has met with an accident.

There are 3,064 languages in the world, and its inhabitants profess more than 1,000 religions. The signal staffs at Fire Island and Quogue, on the south side of Long Island, are each 110 feet high, and that at Montauk point is 140 feet and stands on a cliff 70 feet high.



THERE are kinds and kinds of Footwear, but the kind to buy is the Right Kind.

## An Honest Shoe At an Honest Price

You Will Always Find at

# PRATT BROTHERS

[Successors to Wm. Martin & Co.]

Reliable Shoe and Rubber Dealers,

NO. 1 BURLINGAME BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

## New Pictures

Of our navy just published include **Cruiser Olympia**, with Dewey's portrait, and the **Battleship Massachusetts**. Received this week at

## Dickinson's

Jeweler,  
Stationer  
Art Dealer

Also **The Maine**, with Sigsbee's portrait, reproduced from his photograph made since the explosion. All in two sizes, at 50c and 75c each.

## SPECIAL NOTICE COLUMN.

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER THIS HEADING  
ONE-HALF CENT A WORD A DAY.  
ADV. OF LESS THAN 50 WORDS  
THREE DAYS FOR 25 CENTS. NO  
CHARGE LESS THAN 10 CENTS.

### TO RENT.

\*Unfurnished flat to rent. Rooms all rented with or without furniture. Main street. Address, B. F. M., General Delivery, North Adams. 112-10x

Tenement to rent on Holden street. S. P. Thayer. 112-46

The cottage hotel at Williamstown Station. Inquire of F. D. Noel, Williamstown Station. 112-11

Apartment in the Blackinton block to rent; all modern conveniences. Apply to Joseph P. Reed, real estate agent, 77 Main st., city. 112-36

Furnished rooms at 7 Ashland st. 112-33x

Furnished rooms, 16 Morris street. Inquire of Wm. H. Bennett, 2 Adams National Bank building. 112-11

Tenant, cheap for a small family, in a pleasant place, 1-2 miles from city, can keep cow or horse. Inquire John W. Wells, between Seaver and Briggsville, east road. 31x

Tenement, store, bakery and large barn on Washington ave. C. W. Gallup, North Adams Savings Bank Building. 191x

Half of store, good location, 55 Eagle st. J. O'Brien & Co. 130-17

Store, 10 1-2 Jackson st. Inquire 2 Church place. 125-17

Two new 8-room flats, with modern improvements, on Broadway st. Apply to C. J. Arnold, at Ford & Arnold's livery. 125-17

Four room flat, Holden street, 311. 112-36

Six room tenement, Central avenue, 119. 112-36

Four room flat, Pleasant street, 30. 112-36

First-class store, plate front, corner of Church and Union streets. Apply to Thomas G. Hall, 22 Union street. 125-17

Tenement 7 rooms with latest improvements 10 East Main street. Inquire at the American Building store, 30 Main street. 125-17

Bordwell farm, a part of house, barn and land. Very best of opportunities for market gardening. F. B. Locke, third floor, 90 Main street. 112-36

A 7-room tenement, 56 Liberty st. 112-36

Two new 8-room flats, all modern improvements. Apply F. E. Pike, 46 East Quincy st. 112-36

Desirable tenement on Glen avenue. H. A. Gallup, Boland block. 125-17

Five room tenement, 10 Jackson st. 125-17

The B. F. Mather grocery store in Williamstown, N. H., on the island. Good business opportunity. Address, Mrs. L. D. Woodbridge, Williamstown, Mass. 112-36

### ROOMS AND BOARD.

Table board and rooms, 30 Summer street, corner Bank street. r & b 250 78x

### LOST.

Between the Baptist church and "O" Meadow street a black silk cape. Reward for its return to this office. 110 11

### WANTED

A good reliable boy to run errands at the Fitchburg depot. Must have \$10 for security. Inquire for Howard Bullock at the baggage room. 112-36

Competent girl for general housework. Apply at 85 Church street. 112-36

Agents to sell our Lubricating Oils and Greases in North Adams and vicinity. Permanent position for the right man. The Canfield Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio. 112-36

Man and wife with two or three unfurnished rooms for rent, housekeeping in center of city. Address Box 162, P. O. 112-36

### SITUATIONS WANTED

General housework, girl, cooks, waitresses, laundresses. Apply North Adams Employment Bureau, Room 7, Knibb Block, Main street. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. J. A. GEORGE, Manager. 112-36

### FOR SALE.

A Mason & Hamlin parlor organ in good condition. Apply to Leroy W. Davis, 31 Eagle st. 112-36

### TO RENT OR FOR SALE.

Modern house and small barn on Rock street to rent or for sale on monthly instalments. House steam heated, with electric lights and all modern conveniences. S. F. Thayer. 112-36

### PASTURAGE, &c.

For two cows or other stock; also a few broiler chickens. 112-36

### M. E. HUNTER,

Williamstown, Mass.

### To Rent,

If you are thinking of moving or hiring a tenement, be sure and inquire at our office and inspect the six and eight-room tenements, four and six-room flats and eight-room cottages, which we now have to rent.

All complete, with modern improvements, or new or in first-class repair; centrally located.

### BEER & DOWLIN,

Law Office, Room 11, Martin's Block.

### NOTICE.

The Commissioners of Public Works will be at the office each week day from 12 to 1 p. m. J. H. EMIG, Commissioner of Public Works.

### Will Go Out at Bargains

We have a nice line of juvenile wheels just the thing for the little ones, they are the lightest on the market and are fully guaranteed. Strong and durable. Hodge's bicycle, 27 Summer street. Sales-room 66 Main street.

## WORK OF THE SCHOOLS

Shown in a Remarkable Exhibition in Grand Army Hall.

### WHAT THE PUPILS ARE DOING

And How They Are Doing It. Surprised For Parents in Charge of School Methods. Practical Education For Children.

The exhibition of school work opened in Grand Army hall this afternoon, and a number of parents and friends were present. More are expected this evening and tomorrow, however, and everyone in the city who is at all interested in the practical results of public school work will undoubtedly take advantage of this opportunity to see what the pupils are doing. It is a remarkable exhibit in many ways, both in the variety and excellence of the work. Every branch of study is shown, and those who received their schooling in the last generation, will wonder at the development that has taken place in educational methods within the last few years.

Every study is represented by written work except the kindergarten and manual training departments. Even reading, formerly associated with "toeing the crack" and holding the book in the left hand, is illustrated by the essays the pupils write on the subjects of which they have read. And arithmetic, once the driest of studies, now seems fully as much of an exercise in drawing and general originality of expression in illustrations. Many new branches are found that were not on the list a few years ago, such as mature study, current events, and the like.

The arrangements of the exhibits is excellent, and shows to good advantage the different kinds of work. The main hall is occupied by drawing, spelling, reading, writing and current events. Kindergarten work is shown in the ladies' parlor at the right of the entrance, mature study in the room to the left, and kindergarten work in another small room. Downstairs in the dining hall are the exhibits in geography, history and language work. The exhibits under these divisions are arranged by grades and then by steps in the work, showing the advancement from easier to more difficult work in each grade.

To many the drawing will be the most interesting, as it is the most showy. The exhibits fill the sides of the main hall, being placed on large frames. The principle of modern education that every child can draw as well as write is amply proven here. Through all the grades the children show remarkable ability. The results of first grade efforts are not always artistic, but they all show observation and intelligence in reproduction. From the beginning the children draw from objects, apples and oranges being frequent, while a live rabbit is portrayed in nearly every grade. The rabbit took a tour of the schools, and he shows wonderful development as he passes along the line. In the first grade he was a rather lively appearing smudge, with nevertheless a strong resemblance to a "bunny." As he passes up, he takes on more of the characteristics and clearness of outline and coloring necessary for a healthy rabbit, until in the higher grades he might easily think himself reflected in a mirror, from the excellence of the work. A rooster also undergoes the same development, beginning in the third grade as a dejected looking fowl, and coming out in the higher grades lifelike enough to crow.

In the fourth grade landscapes and perspectives are begun, and the children show rapid improvement in higher grades on this work. One of the most important features is the designing, which, following naturally the kindergarten work, is begun in the first grade, and kept up, till in the higher grades and high school, some of the pupils have developed remarkable talent in producing original designs for print cloth and wall paper.

The writing exhibits are interesting studies in development. Vertical writing, now taught in almost all schools, was begun here only last September, and several examples are given of the penmanship of pupils written just before the change and after a few months of practice. The style used here is designed by Superintendent Hall, and is one of the neatest styles of vertical writing, with letters square in general outline, but rounded prettily and very legible.

The kindergarten exhibit is the most tastefully arranged of any and a teacher is constantly in attendance to explain the different kinds of work. The children begin with simple building of blocks and pasting of colored designs. Easy weaving and stitching follow, and the work of the older pupils shows the results of the training they receive in the harmony of colors, original conception of design and skill in manual work. Clay molding is also a feature of the work, which is interesting both to pupils and to visitors.

The manual training department shows the work of about 120 boys in joining and carpentry. It is not generally known that there is a manual training department in the local schools, but the boys of the eighth and ninth grades have an opportunity in a room in the normal school, the state furnishing the room, benches and tools and the city paying part of the teacher's salary. This work is the most practical of any in the exhibition and is excellently done.

The work of history is made timely with studies of the present war, and geography includes not only study of Madagascar and Hindoostan, but of Berkshire, the Natural Bridge and Greylock. There is not space to speak of all the branches, but the same excellence is shown everywhere.

When it is remembered that these are not specimens of special work done, but are examples of the regular work of the schools, the satisfaction of parents will be greater at the character of it. The "old-fashioned branches" are not neglected. But the idea throughout is to give the pupils a chance to become really interested in their work, and to show originality in the way they do it.

Clapp's Wonderful Vaulting. Raymond G. Clapp, the Yale pole vaulter who a few weeks ago broke the record for vaulting in the American manner without changing hands or "climbing the pole" during the vault, recently bettered his own figures. He made a vault of 11 feet 9 inches. His previous record was 11 feet 6 inches. The new figures equal those made by the English method, where "climbing the pole" is allowed. Clapp made three remarkable vaults the other afternoon. The first was 11 feet 3 inches, the second 11 feet 6 inches, and the third 11 feet 9 inches. —New York Sun.

SILVER PLATED SPOONS FREE. As a special inducement to Saturday buyers we will give silver plated spoons absolutely free with every dollar's worth of groceries for cash. M. Cavanaugh's, 7 Main street.

## NORTH ADAMS DEFEATED.

Crowd For a Lively Game Yesterday.

Williams college defeated the North Adams team in another poorly attended game yesterday by the score of 8 to 1. It was a cleanly played game, with fast fielding and good pitching on both sides. Four of the Williams men, in the seventh were made on a very doubtful decision. With the base full Russell sent a fly to left which the umpire called fair, to the surprise of many. The ball was lost and everybody scored. North Adams' only run was scored in the eighth on a two-base hit by Lombard and an error by Lydecker.

For North Adams, Lombard, Gallagher and Bannan put up an exceptionally fine game. Both made fine one handed catches. Gallagher accepted five chances and Lombard pounded the ball out to perfection. Risley, Jansen, Row and Plunkett played fine ball for Williams. Bannan, who was in the box for North Adams, is an eastern leaguer, late of Springfield. The score:

Williams	R	B	PO	A	E
Russell, 2b,	1	1	2	1	1
Ross, c,	0	0	8	1	0
Lydecker, s, s,	0	0	1	6	2
Street, 3b,	0	0	2	0	0
Plunkett, 1,	1	2	12	0	0
Makepeace, r. f,	1	1	0	0	0
Seaver, c. f,	1	1	1	0	0
Plunkett, p,	1	1	0	4	0
Jansen, l. f,	1	1	1	0	0
Total,	6	7	27	12	3

North Adams	R	B	PO	A	E
Keefe, 3,	0	0	1	2	0
Lombard, c,	1	2	6	0	0
McHoney, 1,	0	0	7	0	0
McDevitt, 2,	0	0	0	1	0
Gallagher, l,	0	1	5	0	0
Davis, m,	0	1	1	0	0
Hill, r,	0	0	0	0	0
Place, s,	0	1	2	0	1
Bannan, p,	0	0	1	3	0
Total,	1	5	24	6	1

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
Williams, 0 0 0 0 2 0 4 0 6  
No. Adams, 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1

Times at bat, Williams 31, North Adams 33. Total bases, North Adams 7, Williams 8. Stolen bases, Ross, Davis, Jansen. Two base hits, Davis, Plunkett, Lombard. First base on balls, Plunkett, Bannan, McDevitt, Jansen, Hill, Place. Left on base, North Adams 3, Williams 3. Struck out, Macneely, McDevitt, Hill, Seaver, Place, Bannan, Makepeace, Davis, Lydecker. Double plays, Bannan, Place. Time, 2 h, 10 m.

### Hospital Gifts For May.

The donations to the North Adams hospital for the month of May were: Mrs. J. C. Goodrich, 5 dusters, 2 wash cloths, 3 dish cloths; friend, magazines and papers; Mrs. E. S. Wilkinson, shirts, night shirts and night dress; Mrs. Frank Pearson, milk; Mrs. James E. Hunter, 2 shirts, set of dannels, night dress, 3 glasses of jelly; Rev. J. E. Tebbetts, old linen; Mrs. John Rice, old linen; Dr. Arthur Mignault, American flag; Dr. Stafford, pole; Dr. Dewey, halyards; Dr. Wright, eagle for pole; Joel C. Haskins, setting of pole.

### Saturday Basket.

May 7.—Mrs. Thomas Sykes filled the basket very generously.

May 14.—Mrs. N. H. Arnold, 4 legs of lamb, spinach, lettuce, butter beans, 2 dozen oranges, 2 dozen lemons, 6 baskets strawberries, 2 quarts cream, 2 tumbler.

May 21.—Mrs. E. S. Wilkinson, 2 roasts of beef, 2 chickens, 10 heads of lettuce, onions, 2 dozen lemons, 2 dozen bananas, 7 baskets strawberries, 1 bottle catsup.

May 28.—Mrs. A. C. Houghton, 2 roasts of beef, new potatoes, lettuce, radishes, 2 lbs. zucchini, 6 cans corn, 3 cans condensed milk, 3 cans bouillon, 2 baskets strawberries, 1 quart cream, 4 dozen oranges.

### A Ward 3 Hustle.

There will now be a hustle in Ward 3 to keep the councilman limit in that quarter up to the standard. Mr. Hooker whose seat will be declared vacant next Tuesday evening, was from that ward and the argument that his successor should be taken from the same ward will be used for all it is worth. The candidates for the place are becoming numerous. James Mitchell will probably be the choice of the or quoniam from Ward 3, but it is quite doubtful if he will be elected. The candidacy of F. H. McMahon will be vigorously pushed and W. P. McDonald is in the field. E. L. Tilton will take the office if he gets it without much effort. When the seat was in question some time ago Mr. Tilton was pledged enough names to elect him and the principal question to the candidates at present is whether pledges made to Mr. Tilton at that time still hold good. If they do, Mr. Tilton will be elected. —Republican.

### Churchmen and Corporations.

Bishop Lawrence presided at the sessions of the Episcopal church congress in Pittsfield yesterday. "The moral attitude of corporations" was the morning topic. Most of the speakers took the ground that the responsibility of corporations was still undetermined, but that it would have to be fully and finally settled before there could be stability in social life.

In the evening the topic was "American institutions and the political machine." The machine in politics was not entirely condemned, but the political organizations were in great danger of corrupting all state and municipal affairs.

### CHESHIRE.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Enright of Pittsfield are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Brown.

Miss Mamie Curley has gone to Bridgeport, Conn., to visit relatives.

There is to be a special town meeting June 15 to act upon the report of the building committee.

Mrs. Margaret Serabo, 89, died Wednesday at the home of Peter Sweeney. The funeral will be held Friday from the Church of the Assumption.

M. Bondy of Albany was in town yesterday.

The Berkshire glass works have shut down for the summer.

J. Schaffner of Albany has been in town. E. A. Morgan of Springfield has been visiting friends in town.

## SAYS HE WAS ROBBED

Another Story of Eunco Told By Vermonter.

TAKEN TO HOUSE AND \$32 STOLEN

Could Not Remember the Place, and Went Home Unsatisfied. Story May Have Been to Escape Fine.

Another trusting Vermonter, John M. Reinhart of Pownal, claims to have been uncoined in this city. He puts his loss at \$32, and says that after drinking with a man, he was taken to a house where he was robbed. He could remember nothing after taking a drink in the house, and this morning could not tell where the house was.

He was found by Officers Scully and Walsin in the rear of the Collins block last night about 6.30. He was then so overcome with liquor that he had to be carried into the station. The officers knew nothing of the bunco part of the story until this morning, when he was sufficiently recovered to count his money.

For several reasons his story was regarded as improbable. He had considerable change in his pocket when found, which would have been taken. It was thought he might have "faked" the story to secure leniency in court, and the fact that he was from Vermont, in view of recent cases in this city, and that he came to this city for a "time," made the story seem natural.

Captain Parrow went out with him this morning to locate the place to which he was taken, but Reinhart remembered nothing of where he had been. He was in a hurry to return to the security of his native land, and before left with no further attempt to find the buncoers.

His story was that he came to this city yesterday morning, had considerable liquor, met a man who asked him to treat, and was finally invited to accompany his new companion to a certain house. He went and found a warm welcome. He took a drink from a bottle, and remembered no more till he woke up in the police station. His story was hazy, but it served to enable him to escape any severe sentence for drunkenness.

### STREET SWEEPER PURCHASED.

Will Sweep Paved Streets by Horse Power.

Mayor Cady has purchased a street sweeper in Boston, which will reach the city in a few days. It cost \$325, and is to be drawn by the fire department horses. With it Main and Marshall streets will be thoroughly swept three times a week, and when this year's paving is completed, it will be even more of a necessity than it is now. The present street cleaning department, consisting of Mr. Michael Foley, will still care for the streets in taking away the sweepings, and taking charge during the day time. The machine will be operated before six o'clock in the morning.

### Lost the Alligator.

Harry Browne, now with Company M, until recently stationed at Tampa, attempted to send his parents in this city a small alligator from the sunny waters of the South. He put it in a cigar box, and sent it by express. The box reached this city last night, but there was no alligator inside. Slats had been placed across the end to give the animal air, and he either escaped or was taken out.

### NORTH POWNAL.

F. B. Gardner's new house is being pushed by George Servens assisted by T. J. Barber and N. J. Dean.

The cellar is nearly completed for the new house to be built by S. L. Smith.

The graded schools close June 17 for the summer vacation.

The annual school meeting of the North Pownal graded school district will be Tuesday evening, June 28.

Impure blood is an enemy to health and may lead to serious disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla conquers this enemy and vertigo danger.

Cure Elected.

The wise physician frequently finds it necessary to "minister to a mind diseased" rather than to the body that merely sympathizes with it. A young woman who had gone from her home in an inland village to visit friends in the great city for the first time in her life soon began to lose all appetite and grow thin and hollow eyed.

Her friends, fearing that she was going into a decline, called in a physician in spite of her protests and asked him to prescribe for her. He asked a few questions, noted her symptoms, gave her malady a scientific name and said as he handed her a bottle of pellets:

"It will be necessary, miss, first of all, for you to leave the crowded city. The air here is not good for you. Have you friends in the country?"

"Why, I live in the country, doctor," she replied.

"Very good. Return, then, to your home, engage in light exercise, with frequent walks in the open air, and take five of these pellets every morning before breakfast."

She returned to her village home, observed the doctor's directions faithfully, paying particular attention to taking the medicine, and was well in less than a week.

Meeting the family physician one day, it occurred to her to tell him her experience. He listened to her, asked to see the pellets, tasted them, and finding them to be merely sugar unmedicated, said:

"What did your city doctor tell you was your ailment?"

"He said it was nostalgia."

"H'mph! Do you know what nostalgia means?"

"No, sir."

"It means homesickness." —Youth's Companion.

# Piazza AND Lawn FURNITURE!

Rattan and Splint Rockers and Chairs, Folding Settees and Chairs.

OUR LEADER—A Large Comfortable Folding Chair,

**\$1.19**

ONLY 50 AT THIS PRICE!

## Burdett & Reinhard



**Gas Stoves**

We are still selling for cost these household treasures.

See them at

**71 Main Street**

North Adams Gas Light Co.

**Hellebore For Roses**

**Darby's Hardware Store**  
49 EAGLE ST.  
Telephone 312.

## THIS WEEK---

We are showing

## Refrigerators and Oil Stoves.

The Novelty Blue Flame Oil Stove leads them all. No smoking or smelling after being used a while.

See the **American Refrigerator**. Superior to all others. Many excellent features which others do not have. Now to be seen in my show windows.

**J. H. CODY,**

Furniture and Undertaking. 22 to 30 Eagle St.